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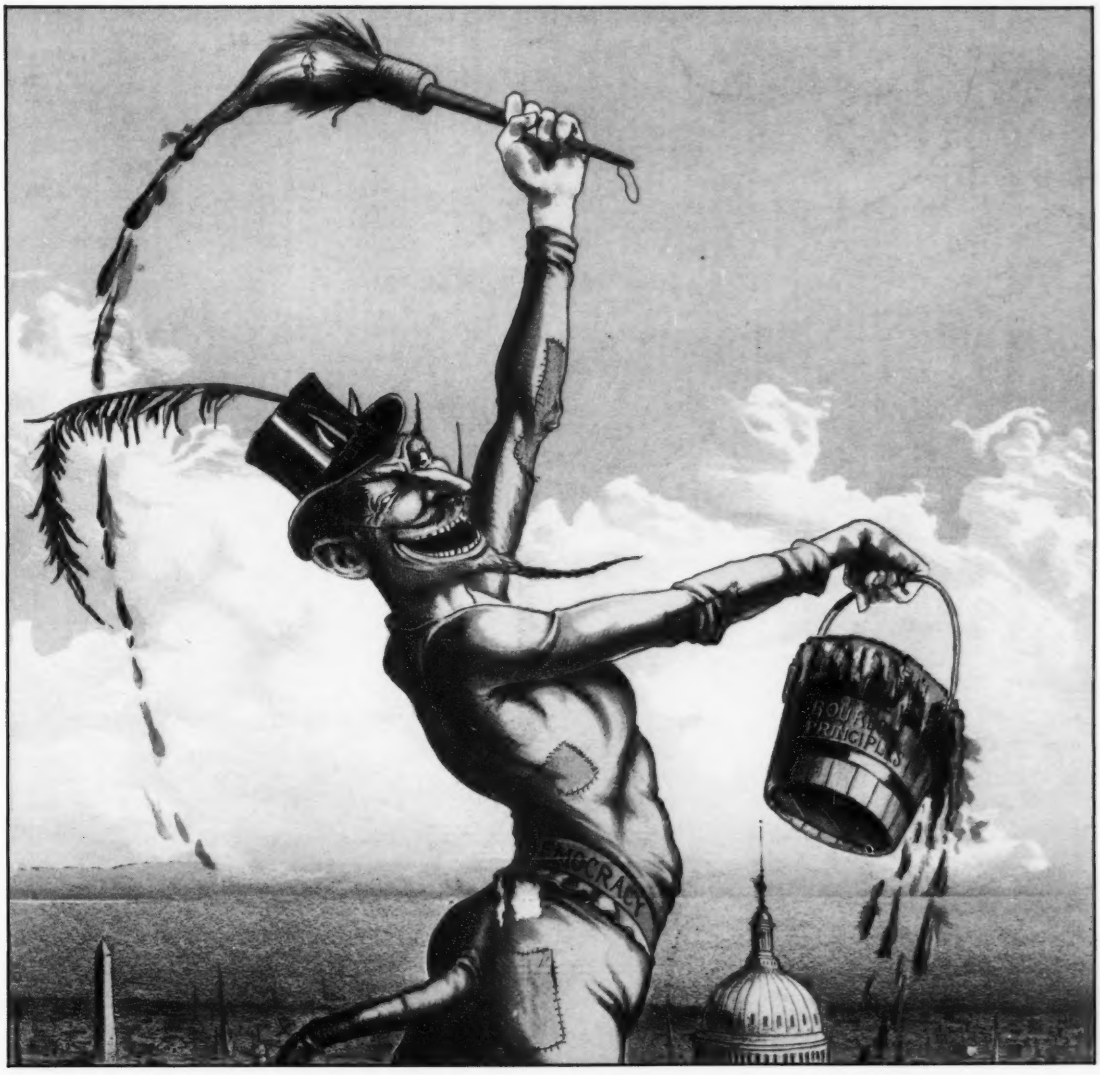

'Savage Glee'

Library of Congress

INFORMATION BULLETIN

Vol. 54, No. 4
February 20, 1995

JAMES H. BILLINGTON
Librarian of Congress

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On the Cover: *The Judge,* one of many newsmagazines that flourished in the late 19th century, opposed Grover Cleveland's candidacy for president and offered its readers this nightmarish vision of Democrats coming back to power. Note the profile of Cleveland in the devil's paintbrush. The chromolithograph by Grant Hamilton appeared in the Jan. 31, 1885, edition of *The Judge.*

Cover Story: We memorialize in print a recently closed Library exhibition, "Savage Glee: A Pictorial Satire of the Gilded Age." The exhibition celebrated the cartoons produced by artists for magazines such as *The Judge, Puck* and *Vim.* 68

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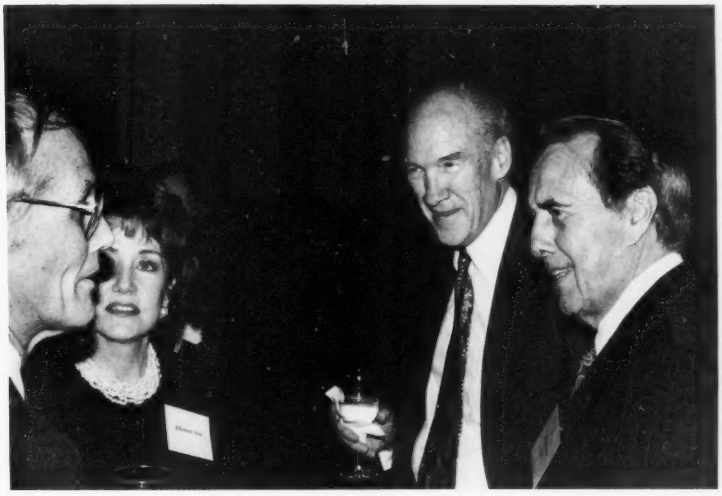
Midweek Respite:
New Senators Attend Dinner in the Jefferson Building

In the middle of a hectic week debating the Balanced Budget Amendment, the Senate took the time to spend a congenial evening at the Library amid the restored murals of the Jefferson Building's Northwest Gallery and Pavilion depicting war and peace, art and music, and science and literature.



Sen. Slade Gorton (R-Wash.) (left), Elizabeth Dole, and Sen. Alan Simpson (R-Wyo.) talk with Senate Majority Leader Robert Dole (R-Kan.) at the Jan. 31 reception to welcome new members of the Senate. *Photo by John Regan*

The occasion was the Jan. 31 reception and dinner at the Library honoring the new members of the Senate. It was hosted by Dr. Billington and co-hosted by Majority Leader Robert J. Dole (R-Kan.) and Minority Leader Thomas A. Daschle (D-S.D.). The evening was made possible by a contribution from Madison Council member Marshall Coyne.

Senators and other guests spent more than an hour viewing Library treasures, from documents created at the birth of the federal government to Internet-accessible collections in digitized format.

They were shown the Library's copy of the first printing of the Declaration of Independence, an early Jeffersonian draft of parliamentary procedures and items from the Lincoln collection, among other items on display documenting key events in the history of Congress. Guests moved from monitor to monitor to watch demonstrations of the Library's on-line initiatives.

Another attraction that evening was the renovated Jefferson Building. Dr. Billington explained the iconography of murals in the Northwest Pavilion depicting the arts and sciences, and the ceiling with the artist's rendering of "Ambition." After the dinner, a group of guests also toured the space being finished for the new African and Middle Eastern Division Reading Room.

Sens. Dole and Daschle also addressed the attendees. Sen. Dole paid tribute to the institution of the Senate, ending with a quote by Hubert H. Humphrey: "The Senate is a place filled with goodwill and good intentions, and if the road to hell is paved with them, then it's a pretty good detour."

Sen. Daschle related the admonition of a constituent of his that the Senate be a place of hope and that senators remember the needs and dreams of the people who elected them.

Sens. Dole and Daschle both commended the work of the Library and the Congressional Research Service (CRS) in support of Congress.

Daniel Mulhollan, director of CRS, briefly described the many kinds of research and analytical assistance available to Congress through CRS.

Dr. Billington closed the evening with a reminder of the ways in which the Library serves the members of Congress and their constituents. He described the public-private partnership that the Library is fostering to bring some of its most interesting American collections to local schools and public libraries across America, through the National Digital Library effort.

"Ever more people need ever more access to an ever-increasing body of what our Constitution calls the useful arts and sciences," Dr. Billington said. "The librarians who work here for Congress and the nation's people are gatekeepers to knowledge, and something more: when you have custody of the papers of Washington and Jefferson and Lincoln and the Copyright deposits of all America's creativity, you are dreamkeepers as well."

—*Pam Russell*

Pam Russell is a legislative attorney in the Congressional Relations Office.

Digital Library Gets a Boost in Funding

A new pledge of $1.5 million in funding for the National Digital Library effort came at a Library luncheon meeting recently.

Raymond W. Smith, chairman and chief executive officer, Bell Atlantic Corp., announced the pledge on behalf of his company before talking to reporters on Jan. 27 in the Madison Building's Visitors' Orientation Theater.

Mr. Smith's announcement brings the total amount of private money raised for digitizing LC collections to $14.5 million.

Dr. Billington had already announced, on Oct. 13, gifts of $13 million in private funding for the Digital Library efforts: $5 million from John Kluge, president of Metromedia; $5 million from the Lucile and David Packard Foundation; and $3 million from the W.K. Kellogg Foundation.

Thirty leaders from the world of high-tech business and one computer science professor joined House Speaker Newt Gingrich (R-Ga.), Rep. Ron Packard (R-Calif.) and the Librarian for lunch and a look at treasures from the Library's collections in the Digital Library Visitors' Center.

The corporate leaders then heard from LC Chief of Staff Suzanne Thorin and Laura Campbell, director of the Library's National Digital Library Program, on the proposed efforts to digitize collaboratively 5 million items relating to American history by the year 2000.

At a press conference after lunch, Rep. Gingrich urged that Congress designate $15 million over five years as "seed" money toward the creation of a public-private partnership to fund a National Digital Library that draws heavily, but not exclusively, on LC's collections. On hand were reporters from Agence France Press, CBS, Knight-Ridder Newspapers and *The New York Times*.

"Our money will be matched on a three-to-one basis by the private sector and together we will in fact work to create what is, in a sense, the first world library, because it will be on the Internet available on a worldwide basis. The human race will have access to the Americana collections and will have an opportunity to learn," Rep. Gingrich said.

He asked Rep. Packard, who is chairman of the House Appropriations Legislative Branch Subcommittee, to "find $3 million a year for five years" in public funding for this effort. Rep. Gingrich said he hoped that $15 million in public funding will spark a "public-private partnership" and draw an additional $45 million in private donations for a total of $60 million in five years for the digital library.

Saying he was not yet sure where his committee will find the money, Chairman Packard echoed Mr. Gingrich's hope that the digitized collections would be made available to public libraries and schools around the country and, eventually, to every American home.

"The thing that's important," Mr. Packard said, "is that this becomes seed money for Ray Smith and his people to come up with an additional $45 million for a total of $60 million to fund the project over five years. That makes it very doable in the private sector and it won't all come from the taxpayers. It can't all come from the taxpayers. . . . With that kind of help it's a pretty good investment."

Mr. Smith, who joined the Speaker, the Librarian and Chairman Packard in talking to reporters, was enthusiastic about the project: "Just as the chairman said, we don't know exactly where we'll get the [rest of the private] money either, but we do have a tremendous amount of interest today and all across corporate America. There couldn't be a better project than to bring this wonderful

Marvin Kranz of the Manuscript Division explains the importance of some Library treasures to several attendees. *Photos by Jim Higgins*

Dr. Billington talks about how the Library shares its digital collections worldwide as Speaker of the House Newt Gingrich (left) listens; at the news conference following the meeting, Rep. Ron Packard, chairman of the House Appropriations Subcommittee on the Legislative Branch, describes the proposed public-private sector partnership in support of the Library's digitization activities. He is flanked by Speaker Gingrich and Ray Smith, president of Bell Atlantic.

collection . . . into every single library and school."

Rep. Gingrich said that if this "pilot project" of digitizing were successful, it could be a model for later efforts to digitize collections in science, history, politics and medicine.

Corporate leaders attending the luncheon were: James A. Abrahamson, chairman, Oracle Systems Corp.; Dick Brass, senior vice president for corporate affairs, Oracle Systems Corp.; Colleen Broderick, MCI Communications Corp.; Charles Brumback, chairman and chief executive officer, Tribune Co.; Greg Clark, president, News Technology Group; Dennis Cook, president and chief executive officer, DECTEC Inc.; John F. Cooke, president, the Disney Channel; Edwin L. Cox, chairman, the Edwin L. Cox Co.; Andrew Eiseman, head of technology and quality, U.S. West Broadband and Multimedia; Robert F. Erburu, chairman, president and chief executive officer, the Times Mirror Co.; J. Michael Farren, vice president for government affairs, Xerox Corp.; George Favoloro, director of technology planning, COMPAQ Computer Corp.; O. Gene Gabbard, Access/On Multimedia; David D. Hiller, senior vice president for development, Tribune Co.; Donald G. Jones, president, Cyberstar; Glenn R. Jones, chairman and chief executive officer, Jones Intercable; Michael Kolowich, president, Interchange Online Network; Susan Levy, manager of community relations, R.R. Donnelly & Sons Co.; James N. Longson, executive vice president and general manager, Compton's NewMedia; Terence Lund, director and R&D marketing liaison, Digital and Applied Imaging, Eastman Kodak Co.; James C. McGroddy, senior vice president of research, IBM; Stephen Nease Jr., director of engineering development, Black Entertainment Television; Martin Nisenholtz, director of content strategy, Ameritech Corp.; Norm Rickard, president, Xerox Business Services; William Schrader, chief executive officer, Performance Systems International; Bill Shute, executive director of federal relations, SBC Communications Inc.; Raymond W. Smith, chairman and chief executive officer, Bell Atlantic Corp.; Paul Sybrowsky, president, Ameritech Library Services; Thomas Tauke, executive vice president for government affairs, NYNEX; David Weatherell, chairman and chief executive officer, CMG Information Services; and Yelena Yesha, professor, Department of Computer Science, University of Maryland.

—*Edward Ohnemus*

Edward Ohnemus is assistant editor of The Gazette, *a weekly newspaper for Library staff.*

Witnesses Say What to Cut in Legislative Branch

Members of Congress asked questions and witnesses offered suggestions with regard to the Congressional Research Service and the Copyright Office at a hearing Feb. 2 but did not focus on drastic cuts or reorganization at the Library.

Sen. Connie Mack (R-Fla.), chairman of the Senate Appropriations Legislative Branch Subcommittee, and Rep. Ron Packard (R-Calif.), chairman of the House Appropriations Legislative Branch Subcommittee, presided over the first-ever joint hearing of these appropriations subcommittees.

Several witnesses encouraged Congress to take a fresh look at legislative branch organizations and operations. They offered testimony on, among other issues, duplication of research and information services among legislative support agencies, such as the General Accounting Office (GAO), Office of Technology Assessment (OTA), Congressional Budget Office (CBO), Congressional Research Service (CRS) and various congressional committees.

"This duplication of effort, which occurs in the Executive Branch on a much larger scale, has to be substantially reduced. It has grown out of control," stated Joseph Wright, former director of the Office of Management and Budget under President Reagan, in written testimony.

He endorsed a 1993 recommendation of the Joint Committee on the Organization of Congress, chaired by Sens. Pete V. Domenici (R-N.M.) and David L. Boren (D-Okla.), to reduce the GAO by at least 25 percent; abolish OTA; repeal permanent authorization for CRS, GAO, CBO and the Government Printing Office and instead enact authorizations of eight years for each; and examine the feasibility of establishing a voucher system for committee use of each of these support agencies.

During the morning session, Mr. Wright said 80 percent of GAO's work is driven by requests from members of Congress and that members and committees should be charged for services from support agencies. He also suggested that Congress develop standards or guidelines to limit information requests from members and committees.

"If you move [Copyright] out of the Library, then you may have to increase the Library's book purchase budget."

—Christopher T. Hill

At one point, Mr. Wright said OTA work could be done by CRS, GAO or outside contractors, and later, during a discussion with Rep. Packard, he said both GAO and CRS could contract out research services.

Mr. Wright questioned the legislative function of the Copyright Office and said it could be transferred from LC to the Patent and Trademark Office. Norman Ornstein, a congressional scholar, also questioned the placement of the Copyright Office in the Library of Congress.

Christopher T. Hill, a professor of public policy and technology at George Mason University and a senior specialist in science and technology policy for the Congressional Research Service from 1983 to 1990, later pointed out that the Library "gets lots of free books" because applicants for copyright registrations deposit copies with LC. "If you move that office out of the Library, then you may have to increase the Library's book purchase budget," he said.

Mr. Wright also suggested that Congress consider recommendations of Reps. Dan Schaefer (R-Colo.) and Timothy J. Penny (D-Minn.) in their proposal (the Fiscal Responsibility Act of 1994) to reduce congressional franking by 50 percent, eliminate the Joint Committee on Printing and the Joint Economic Committee and reduce funding by 10 percent for both the Congressional Budget Office and the Architect of the Capitol.

CRS came up for discussion by a panel that included Mr. Hill; Mr. Ornstein; David M. Mason, director of the U.S. Congress Assessment Project at the Heritage Foundation; and Thomas A. Schatz, president of Citizens Against Government Waste.

Mr. Hill argued that the work of CRS, OTA, CBO and GAO "has great value to the nation, directly as they help you do your jobs better and indirectly as their work helps inform all of us." He suggested that Congress increase public access to CRS reports and encourage CRS to hire more experienced senior staff from outside its own ranks. He recommended against eliminating OTA, against combining OTA and CRS, and against adopting a voucher system to ration member access to CRS.

"CRS has developed an informal and intelligent process of negotiating with clients to determine what they really need, plus they probably have related reports to draw upon. A pricing mechanism will interfere with this intelligent system," Mr. Hill said.

Mr. Ornstein disagreed. He argued that CRS does "gofer" work for congressional staff. "We need to wire Capitol Hill and put everything CRS does on-line so everyone on the Hill can call it up," Mr. Ornstein said.

Mr. Mason said he would not

recommend seeking substantial savings from the Library, CRS or the Congressional Budget Office. "My impression, from over a decade of being a consumer of its products and working with its employees, is that the Congressional Research Service is a professional, well managed and responsive organization," Mr. Mason said in his written statement.

He said CRS might be able to eliminate some low-priority work. He suggested that CRS come up with a simple cost-accounting system for original reports and report the cost of studies done for each member and committee.

Mr. Mason further recommended that OTA and the Government Printing Office be abolished and that GPO's depository library functions be transferred to the Library of Congress and its printing functions be contracted out. GAO's funding should be reduced by a total of 45 percent, he said, and the services of the Architect of the Capitol should be reviewed.

"Congress should review the Architect's functions to determine whether and how much work can be contracted out," Mr. Mason said in his written statement. "Though you cannot know for sure ahead of time the exact level of savings that is achievable, it is quite reasonable to expect reductions of up to 25 percent, possibly along with increased efficiencies from a vigorous contracting-out program."

"As a general rule it is inefficient for any organization to perform noncentral services internally: construction, painting and furniture are all areas which might more efficiently be contracted out than performed by a permanent work force," Mr. Mason said.

He recommended that the AOC's functions be divided, with responsibility for House and Senate office buildings and Capitol areas assigned to the Chief Administrative Officer of the House and the Senate Sergeant at Arms.

Mr. Schatz echoed the call to eliminate duplication of services by legislative support agencies. He recommended eliminating OTA as well as the Joint Committees on Printing and the Library and the Joint Economic Committee. GPO should be privatized, and funding for GAO and the Architect of the Capitol should be reduced, he said.

Rep. Vic Fazio (D-Calif.), ranking member of the House appropriations panel and former chair of the panel, said the joint hearing was a precedent-setting idea that would improve communication between chambers. However, he warned against legislative branch reductions that could be counterproductive in the long run.

Rep. Fazio argued for a gradual reduction of funds for the General Accounting Office rather than a 25 percent cut this year. He said the Congressional Budget Office funding has been level for several years, despite increasing congressional demands for its services. The Office of Technology Assessment provides Congress with a check on the executive branch, has few staff and has a bipartisan board that sets its priorities, he said. "Its elimination would be a real loss to Congress."

The afternoon session focused on the Government Printing Office and the Architect of the Capitol. Tim Sprehe, a former Office of Management and Budget employee, said GPO should be abolished. Work of the Superintendent of Documents should be transferred to the Library, and the depository library program should be turned into an electronic network, he suggested. Government agencies should have control over their own printing and publishing or procure printing through the General Services Administration, Mr. Sprehe said.

Witnesses called for a thorough review of the organization of the office of the Architect of the Capitol, with emphasis on privatizing selected operations. —*Gail Fineberg*

Gail Fineberg is the editor of the The Gazette, *a weekly newspaper for Library staff.*

PUBLICATIONS

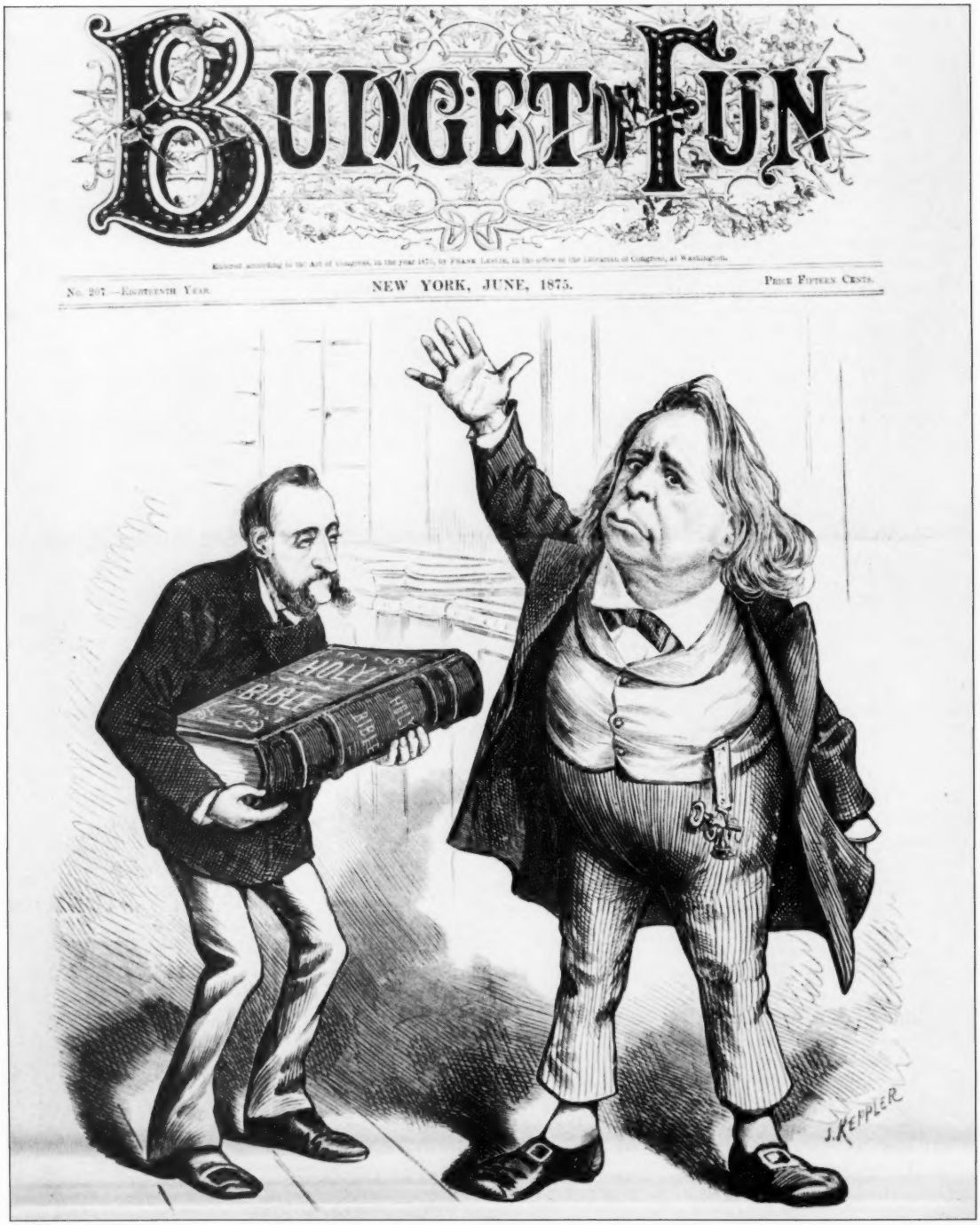
The Library of Congress Federal Research Division has issued the latest five volumes in a series of country studies published under an agreement with the U.S. Department of the Army: *North Korea: A Country Study,* edited by Andrea Matles Savada; *Zaire: A Country Study,* edited by Sandra W. Meditz and Tim Merrill; *Nicaragua: A Country Study,* edited by Tim L. Merrill; *Chile: A Country Study,* edited by Rex A. Hudson; and *Persian Gulf States: Country Studies,* edited by Helen Chapin Metz.

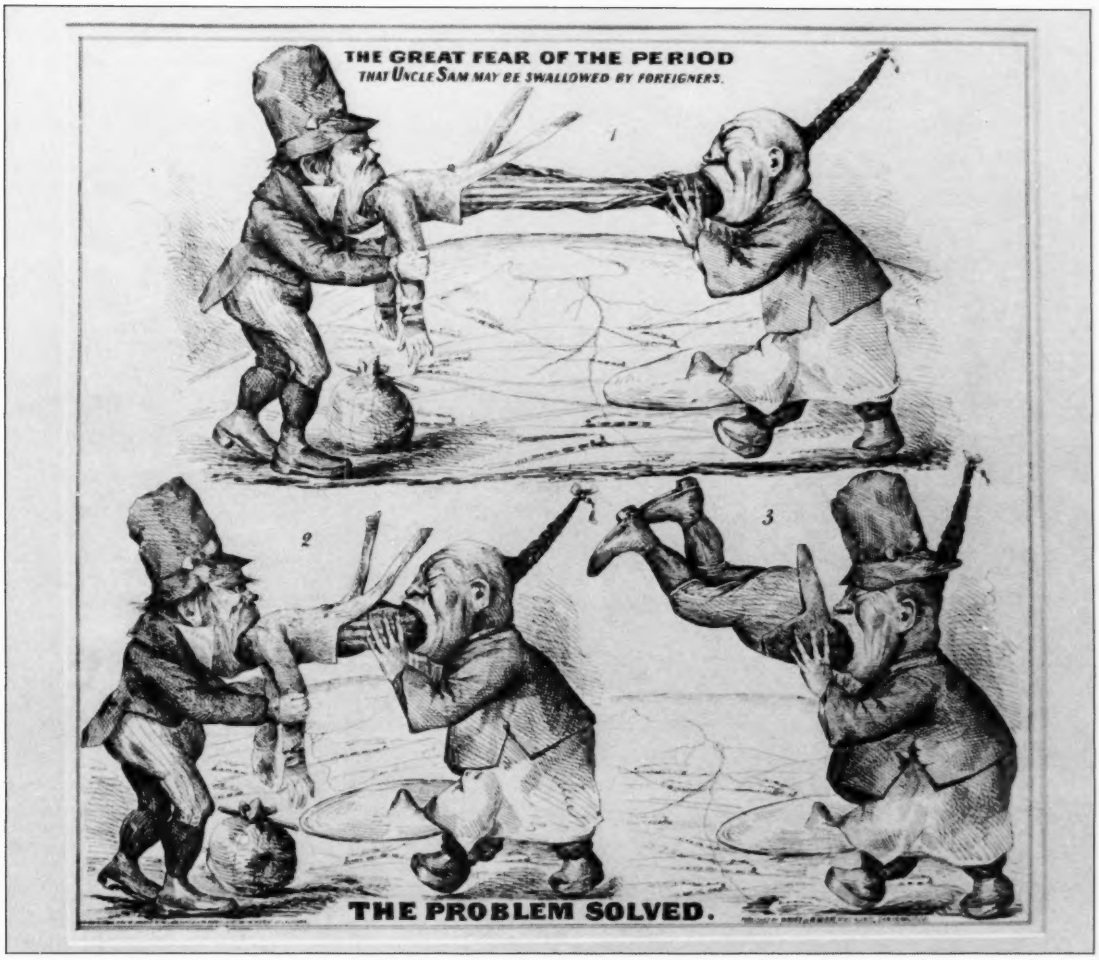
The series consists of more than 100 titles covering 143 sovereign states and 15 dependencies. A typical book in the series, intended as an introduction to an individual country, contains five chapters describing and analyzing its history, society, economy, government and politics and national security. All books in the series are hardbound and contain maps, charts, photographs, tables, chapter bibliographies, a glossary and an index.

A list of books in print in the series is available from the Country Studies Program, Federal Research Division, Library of Congress, Washington, DC 20540. To purchase the books, write to the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402.

Titles and stock numbers must be cited when ordering (North Korea—$20, 008-020-01331-5; Zaire—$22, 008-020-01337-4; Nicaragua—$18, 008-020-01339-1; Chile—$25, 008-020-01338-2; Persian Gulf States—$25, 008-020-01340-4).

Include check or money order payable to the Superintendent of Documents. Country Studies are also available through the Library of Congress Sales Shop in the Madison Building.


BUDGET OF FUN
No. 207.—Eighteenth Year.
NEW YORK, JUNE, 1875.
Price Fifteen Cents.
HOLY BIBLE
J. KEPPLER



Savage Glee:
A Pictorial Satire of the Gilded Age

"The only thing he won't kiss" is the Bible in this cartoon (opposite) of the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, accused of womanizing; a cartoon mocking Americans' resentment of immigrants. *All drawings from Prints and Photographs Division*

by Guy Lamolinara

Edith Wharton called it the Age of Innocence.

But the far more cynical Mark Twain called the period just after the Civil War the Gilded Age in his novel (with Charles Dudley Warner) of the same name. As Twain saw it, materialism, profligacy, corruption in government and the ruthless exploitation of natural resources characterized an era of excess.

An exhibition at the Library, "Savage Glee: Pictorial Satire of the Gilded Age," celebrates the often comical, frequently vicious cartoons produced by some of the best artists of the day in magazines such as *The Judge*, *Puck* and *Vim*.

A mockery of how politicians and big business teamed to suppress the working class.

"There are a lot of similarities between that age and today," said Harry Katz, curator of applied and graphic arts in the Prints and Photographs Division. "There was a lack of confidence in public officials and a strong independent vote, as there is now. There was also a great deal of concern about immigration. Those who were established in America were resentful of the millions of immigrants flooding the nation looking for opportunity."

An 1870s cartoon that lampoons that resentment is "The Problem Solved," showing a railroad laborer from China and one from Ireland swallowing Uncle Sam. The Asian eventually swallows the Irish immigrant as well. Although the idea that immigrants were taking jobs away was undocumented, "the press sensationalized the issue and made it very believable to people," said Mr. Katz.

The C.J. Taylor cartoon "Free Trade Bugaboo," which appeared in *Puck* in 1886, is evidence that the issue of free trade was as pertinent then as it is today. The monopolistic business barons of the Gilded Age were able to maintain their iron grip on industry by persuading the politicians that as long as there was "free trade" there was no need to investigate their business practices. "So it was essentially a combination of big business and big politics working to suppress the working class. That's the message" of the cartoon, said Mr. Katz.

Another journal, *Vim*, bemoans the greed of big-business department stores that were putting the specialty store owner out of business. Leon Barritt's image of a vampire was especially appropriate because it appeared in 1898, shortly after Bram Stoker's *Dracula* was published. "It's a very rich cartoon on several levels," said Mr. Katz. "Now you're seeing the cartoonist playing on new developments in the popular culture, incorporating them into his cartoon to suggest a theme of American life."

The publication's hipness, however,

A cartoon issued shortly after Bram Stoker's *Dracula* was published bemoans the way big department stores sucked dry the smaller merchants.

was not sufficient to keep it afloat. *Vim* ceased publishing after only 10 issues. According to Mr. Katz, no other library has the complete set, which was acquired through copyright deposit.

For anyone who thinks politics is dirtier today than a century ago, take a look at Frank Beard's "Another Voice for Cleveland," published in *The Judge* in 1884. In it, a woman holds a baby who's reaching for Cleveland, saying, "I want my Pa!," an allusion to the president's illegitimate child. Before the allegation, Cleveland had had an unblemished political career. He eventually accepted financial responsibility for the child's care without ever admitting to being responsible for its conception.

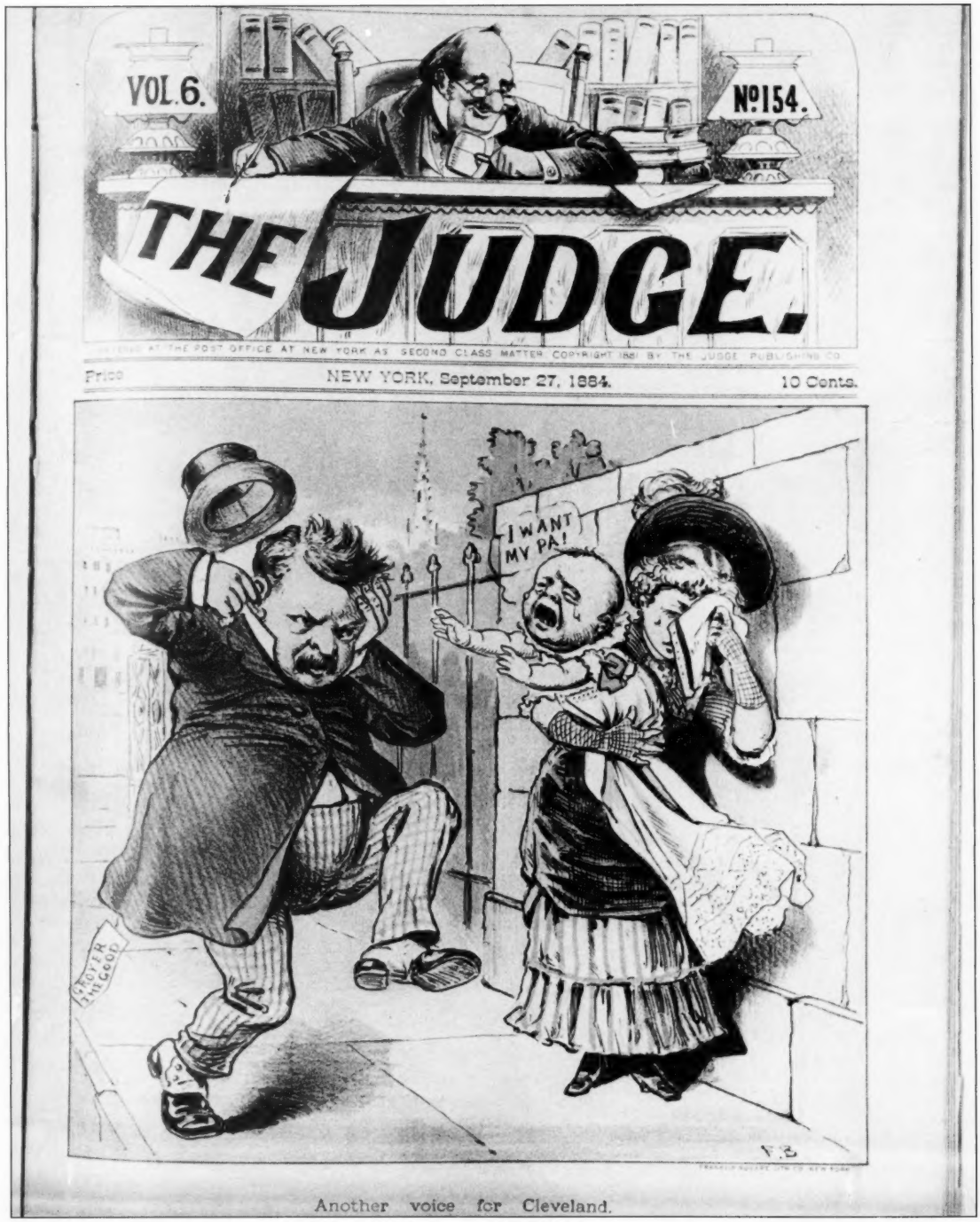
"The questions about presidential morality are the kinds of things that have always gone on," said Mr. Katz. "The slander of American political candidates has a long history in American cartooning as well as American politics."

Politicians were also the subject of the artist's poison pen in "Christmas at Washington" by James Keppler in *Puck*.

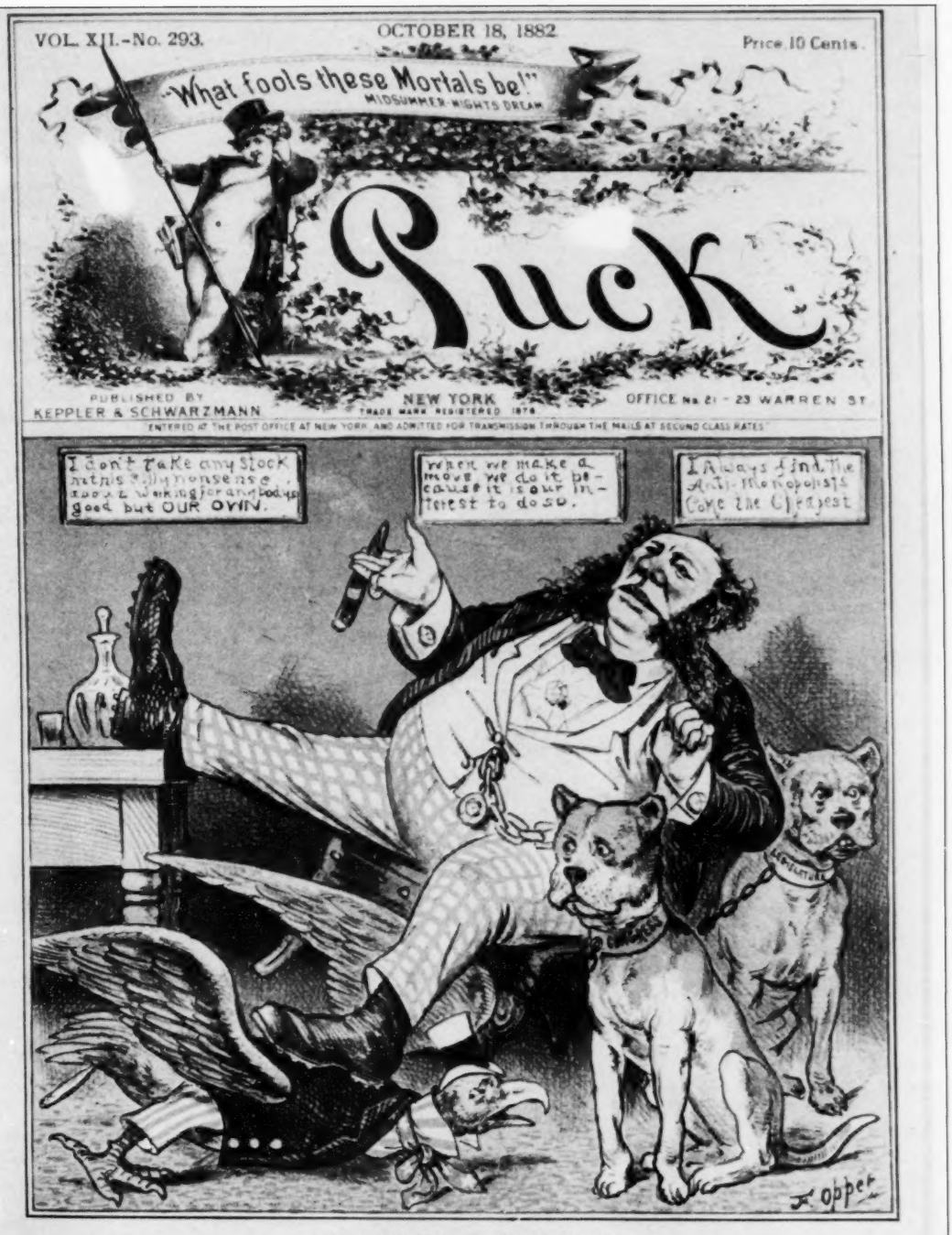
Although the politicians who are caricatured are not recognizable today, they would have been well known to a reader in 1883. "These people were indicted for crimes against the country," said Mr. Katz. "They are shown plucking their favorite money bags off the tree while the American taxpayer stands outside in the cold."

Not even the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher was beyond reproach. In "The Only Thing He Won't Kiss" from *Budget of Fun*, the clergyman's alleged womanizing comes under scrutiny. A subsequent court case became a media circus. "Americans all over the country were fascinated to see him brought down," said Mr. Katz.

"One aspect of the Gilded Age that is very important by comparison



Another voice for Cleveland.


VOL. XII.-No. 293.
OCTOBER 18, 1882
Price 10 Cents.
"What fools these Mortals be!"
MIDSUMMER NIGHTS DREAM
Puck
PUBLISHED BY
KEPPLER & SCHWARZMANN
NEW YORK
TRADE MARK REGISTERED 1876.
OFFICE No. 21 - 23 WARREN ST.
ENTERED AT THE POST OFFICE AT NEW YORK, AND ADMITTED FOR TRANSMISSION THROUGH THE MAILS AT SECOND CLASS RATES.
I don't take any stock in this silly nonsense about working for anybody's good but OUR OWN.
When we make a move we do it because it is our interest to do so.
I Always find the Anti-Monopolists Come the Cheapest
Opper

"THE PUBLIC BE DAMNED!"

Susan B. Anthony was mocked as a "mannish fanatic" in this cartoon; Grover Cleveland's record was unspotted until *The Judge* published this allusion (page 72) to his fathering of an illegitimate child; *Puck* lampooned Cornelius Vanderbilt (page 73), a shipping and railroad tycoon who amassed an estimated $100 million in his lifetime but made no philanthropic donations until right before he died.

with today is the cartoonist's attitude toward gender, race and ethnicity," said Mr. Katz. "For the most part, anybody who wasn't a white male was treated very harshly in these magazines. The publishers of these cartoons were largely establishment figures who persisted in promoting racial, ethnic and gender stereotypes."

One such stereotype can be seen in an 1873 *Daily Graphic* caricature of Susan B. Anthony, who is portrayed as a "mannish fanatic," said Mr. Katz. "Here you see a man holding a baby, which was hilarious then, whereas now it's strictly routine."

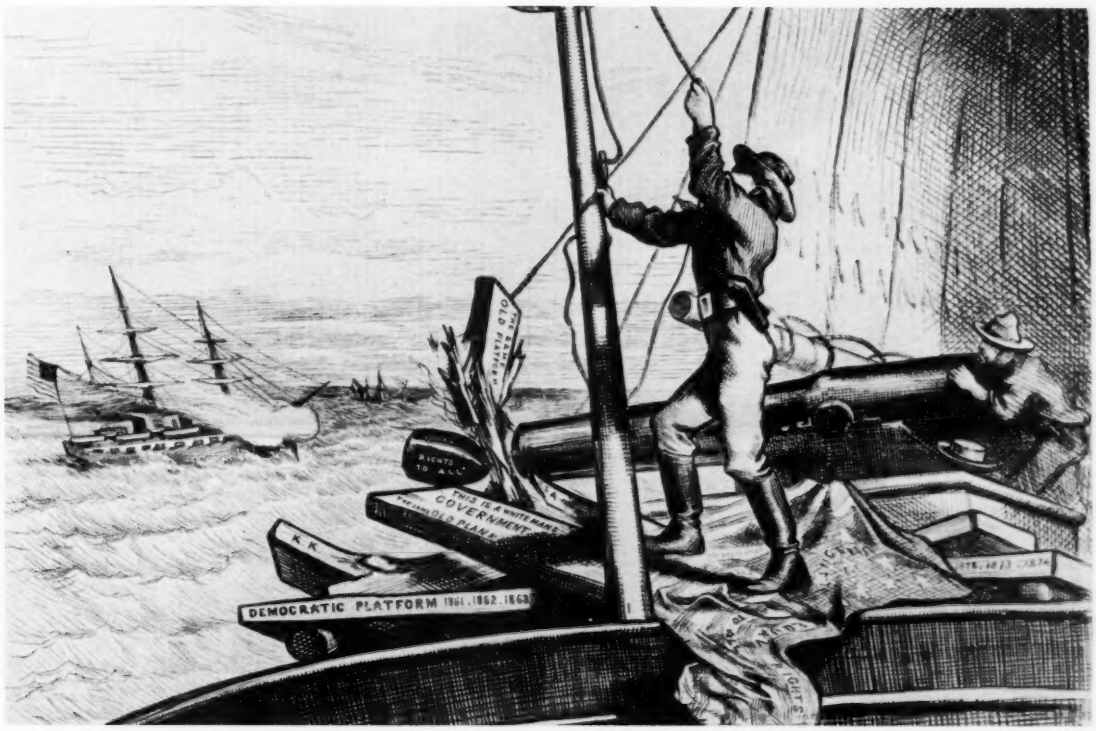
Also anachronistic is the woman in a police officer's uniform. "That would have been ridiculously absurd to readers then," Mr. Katz added.

Thomas Nast, the most influential cartoonist of his day, is represented in the exhibit case "Waving the Bloody Shirt." The cartoon "That Same Old Pirate Afloat Again," published in *Harper's Weekly* in 1874, shows a Confederate soldier aboard a ship called *The New Alabama* raising a flag that says "This Is a White Man's Government" above a skull and crossbones. He stands on a Union flag with the words "Equal Rights to All."

"Nast became almost fanatical in his criticism," said Mr. Katz, "to the point where he was bashing the South and Southern Democrats long after the rest of the country wanted to forget. But he had a very supportive readership and a very supportive magazine in *Harper's Weekly*."

America's great robber barons were easy targets for magazines such as *Puck*, whose satiric slogan was "What Fools These Mortals Be."

The Oct. 18, 1882, cover depicted a rotund Cornelius Vanderbilt, bursting out of his clothing and puffing on a fat cigar. He leans back confidently in his chair, with the American eagle beneath his boot. Two dogs chained to his chair wear collars reading "Congress" and



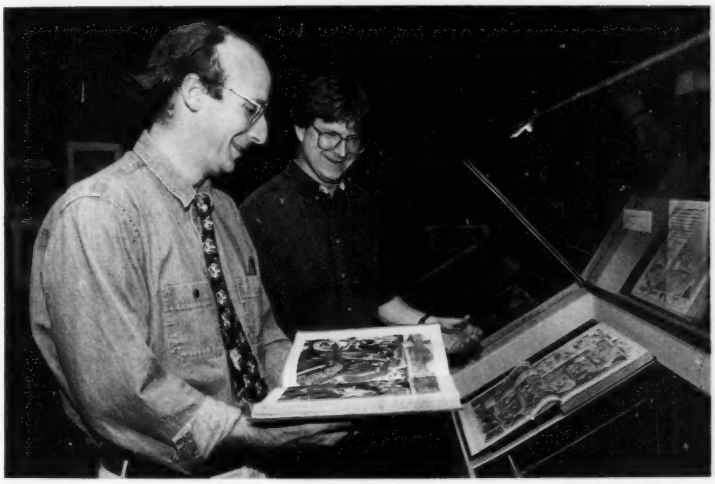
Cartoonist Thomas Nast criticized the Civil War after it was over. Detail from a Nast cartoon for *Harper's Weekly* shows a Confederate soldier with his foot on a Union flag that reads "Equal Rights to All."

"Legislature." On the wall are his mottoes: "I don't take any stock in this silly nonsense about working for anybody's good but OUR OWN"; "When we make a move we do it because it is in our interest to do so"; and "I always find the antimonopolists come the cheapest."

Though *Harper's* still survives today, other magazines of the period were not so fortunate.

These magazines ushered in an era of high-quality commercial color printing, and, after 1880, most successful satirical journals featured covers and centerfolds in brilliant color.

Although most of the satirical magazines of the period were extinct by the 1930s, their influence on cartooning and on printing itself are seen today.



Harry Katz laughs over a cartoon with Kendall Christian of the Interpretive Programs Office, which mounted the exhibition. *Photo by Jim Higgins*

Profiles in Research:

Tapping LC Computers Improves Ukrainian Policymaking

Following is the second in a series of occasional articles on researchers who come to the Library specifically to mine resources unique to the institution.

Last summer, Ukraine experienced its first transition from one democratically elected president to another. It was a historic moment for Ukrainians.

But legislators were completely unprepared for the shift in power. They thought that the incumbent president would win reelection, so no one bothered to research how the change in presidents should legally take place.

Frantic for answers, legislators in the Ukrainian Parliament called Oksana Horbunova to find out how other countries vested power in a new administration. Ms. Horbunova, in turn, searched around the world for solutions and gave parliamentarians the information they needed to install Leonid Kuchma as president.

To more easily give parliamentarians the answers they needed in the future, Ms. Horbunova accepted a fellowship through the Women's Research and Education Institute and was assigned to work in the Congressional Research Service (CRS) and Information Technology Services of the Library last fall.

"The Library is so exciting for me," Ms. Horbunova says. "It is a dream for me to have such a resource in Ukraine."

When she goes back to Ukraine in April, she will be able to use her computer in the Information Services Division of the Ukranian Parliament to search statutes and regulations in other countries. She will be using equipment, communications links and training provided by CRS.

Ms. Horbunova is one of 11 women selected last year by the Women's Research and Education Institute to receive a Congressional Fellowship on Women and Public Policy. The goal of the program is to train women to be leaders in public policy formation and to examine issues from the perspective and needs of women. The Washington-based Eurasia Foundation is sponsoring her visit.

Ms. Horbunova is no neophyte when it comes to computers. She graduated from Kiev University with a degree in computer science. And she worked for 10 years with computers in the Ministry of the Interior when Ukraine was a republic of the Soviet Union.

In August 1991, when Ukraine declared its independence, her boss left the ministry to run the Information Services Division of the Ukrainian Parliament and asked her to go with him. There, Ms. Horbunova prepares a daily summary of important international events for legislators, among other duties.

Like many legislatures in emerging democracies, the resources of the Ukrainian Parliament are limited. Under Communism, all of the parliaments were "rubber stamp." Soviet republics took their orders from Moscow and therefore didn't need to know how to craft the best policies. Their libraries and information systems were correspondingly mediocre. To get up to speed as quickly as possible, the Ukrainian Parliament has focused on setting up an information system that takes full advantage of the Internet, given that it is such a cost effective way of acquiring and storing information.

Unfortunately, Ukraine does not have the funds to pay for the computers needed to access the network. Ms. Horbunova says that the

American Memory Web Site Touted

American Memory was included in *Entertainment Weekly's* annual list of what's hot and what's not.

Listed under "Five Best Web Sites," American Memory, the Library's initial digitization project, is touted as having "amazing archival film footage and sound recordings from the turn of the century."

Besides film and audio, the collection contains archival photographs, manuscripts and music.

It has Mathew Brady's glass-plate negatives of the Civil War, text of the Constitutional Convention of 1789, African American political pamphlets published after the Civil War and Works Progress Administration interviews of everyday people during the Great Depression.

AMERICAN MEMORY

The Uniform Resource Locator is **http://www.loc.gov.**

Entertainment Weekly published the address in its listing, which ranked American Memory with such web sites as the Simpsons Archive and the Internet Movie Database.

The listing appeared in the Dec. 30, 1994–Jan. 6, 1995 issue of the magazine.

Library, as part of the CRS program of assistance funded by the U.S. Agency for International Development, is buying computers for the Ukrainian Parliament and that Congressional Research Service staffers have been traveling to Kiev, the capital, to help set them up, as well as developing an effective information gathering, analysis and reporting system for the Ukrainian members of Parliament.

Ms. Horbunova will be in charge of maintaining the Internet connection. To prepare herself for that task, she is putting in long days at the Information Technology Services Division, Law Library and CRS.

Of all the information on the Internet, none is more important to the Ukrainian Parliament than that of the Global Legal Information Network (GLIN), Ms. Horbunova says. Created at LC's Law Library, the network will allow participating legislatures all over the world to share statutes and regulations. The Law Library is coordinating the content of the network while ITS is coordinating the software and hardware design. Ms. Horbunova is working closely with both to get Ukrainian information on GLIN and to access information about other countries from the network.

"We are starting to create a new constitution, and very often the deputies need to have an example of a foreign constitution," Ms. Horbunova said.

Ms. Horbunova was particularly hard at work in December at a GLIN conference held at the Library. She represented Ukraine along with representatives from Poland, Kuwait, Brazil and six other countries. Eight more are scheduled to join the network next year. Representatives have been meeting for the last few years to work out the complicated details of the network project.

The computer link will also help Ukraine solve its most vexing problem: improving the economy, Ms. Horbunova said. Ukraine is trying to privatize its economy by selling off state-owned companies, which have been losing money for decades. The database will help lawmakers draft privatization laws as adroitly as possible, she predicted.

Oksana Horbunova used databases she accessed from a Library computer to research policymaking tools to install a new Ukrainian president. She is now the leading source of information on parliamentary procedures for the independent country. *Photo by Jim Higgins*

Exposure through the Internet to different laws and ideas will help in another way as well, Ms. Horbunova said.

"In the former Soviet Union all people had to think alike. It was dangerous to have other [kinds of] thinking," Ms. Horbunova said. "Right now, we have had two years of independence, but not everybody thinks and speaks openly. It is important for parliament employees to create an information analysis system that encourages independent thinking," and exposure to the Internet will help.

Though deep in the nitty gritty of the Internet project, Ms. Horbunova is taking full advantage of her stay in Washington. Before she returns to Ukraine, she will work for a member of Congress and thereby get a behind-the-scenes look at how U.S. policy is made.

For the next few years, Ms. Horbunova says she will be applying the insights she has gleaned at the Library to helping Ukrainian parliamentarians craft statutes and regulations with a minimum of grief.

—Howard Isenstein

Howard Isenstein is a Washington free-lance writer.

Cylinders Kiev:
Folklife Center Restores Ukrainian Minstrelsy

The Library's American Folklife Center is helping to save the music of Ukrainian village minstrels.

In a joint project between the American Folklife Center and the Ryl's'kyi Institute of Art, Folklore and Ethnology (Ukrainian Academy of Sciences) in Kiev, more than 200 wax cylinder recordings are being brought to Washington to be restored and copied, then returned to Kiev.

Another several hundred cylinders may be available from other institutions in the future. The cylinders were recorded in Ukrainian villages between 1904 and 1939 and include a variety of types and styles of music.

The most prominent music in the collection is that of the blind village minstrels, known in Ukrainian as *kobzari* and *lirnyky*. In addition to the cylinders, the collection includes copies of tape recordings made in the 1950s and 1960s in Ukraine. There are supporting photographs, transcriptions and unpublished manuscripts as well as hard-to-find journals and other published sources, all of which will be brought to the Library of Congress from Ukraine.

The collection also contains video and audio recordings of current practice derived from the tradition, made under the joint sponsorship of the Harvard Ukrainian Research Institute, the Center for Folklife Programs and Cultural Studies at the Smithsonian Institution and the Ryl's'kyi Institute. Acquisition will take place over several years, and the collection will be available for research in the Library's Folklife Reading Room when the material has been processed.

The first group of cylinders being duplicated are those containing the music of the blind minstrels whose repertory contained some of the most important national symbols in Ukrainian culture. They sang the epics known today as *dumy*, of the exploits of the Cossacks, as well as of village life, and provided the village with examples of an upright

Ostap Veresai, the most famous of 19th century *kobzari*, or blind village minstrels. *Photo ca. 1875*

and moral life. They also had a unique religious repertory, especially the *psal'my*, based on religious, nonliturgical texts, primarily of village origin. Only the blind village minstrels sang the heroic epics and only they could play special instruments, the *kobza* (plucked lute) and the *lira* (hurdy-gurdy). Their playing style and vocal ornamentation were a cross between European and West Asian music practices. Ornamental flourishes and improvisation are characteristics of this Eurasian music.

The minstrels had their own brotherhoods or sects that controlled access to learning the music and the national symbols of Ukrainian culture (e.g., the history of Cossackdom through the heroic epics as well as a type of religious knowledge and interpretation through the *psal'my*). Entry into a sect was controlled by its members.

Prominent features of the sects included: an apprenticeship period, examinations by sect leaders, obedience to the sect master, use of a secret language based on the slang of criminals in the Russian Empire and a performance season from spring to autumn for most, during which they wandered village roads, performing in village markets as well as from house to house. They were not beggars but wandering performers. They had homes and families, even property, to which they returned in off-season.

Early in the Soviet period, the minstrels were forbidden by the state to travel and those who continued to do so were sometimes arrested. Aspects of their repertory were either administratively censored (religious genres) or co-opted by party and government officials who helped develop texts and musical styles more in line with politically correct Soviet music practices (*dumy* about Lenin; heroic songs about Stalin, the Communist Party, the military and the state).

During the Stalinist repressions, thousands of village performers were shot or arrested and sent to labor camps or otherwise repressed. By the 1950s most of the sects ceased to

exist. Only a handful of performers survived into the 1960s, and today there are no blind village minstrels whatsoever in the Ukrainian countryside. Thus an entire group of musicians, numbering in the thousands in the early 20th century, has vanished.

Today a single sect has reemerged, based largely on the music and tradition of a single performer, who recently died at the age of 96. There are about 15 active performers of this sect, and they usually can be seen performing on the streets of Kiev and other cities as well as in concerts.

None of them is blind, but their instruments, repertory and lives are similar to those of the older minstrel sects. These are not the *bandura* musicians of the conservatories and music schools that feature a standardized repertory of arranged folk songs, which are products of the Soviet period and available on commercial recordings, marketed as the "Ukrainian Bandura."

This collection of cylinder recordings and supporting materials documents one of the most unique and important aspects of Ukrainian cultural history. In this collection, scholars have at their disposal primary sources for the interpretation of that history (the cylinders themselves being the most valuable part). A cultural historian can compare the music practices of these musicians with those of the Soviet period and today. Through this material it is possible to view the transformation of aspects of Ukrainian musical culture from a primarily village-based phenomenon in the 19th century to a village-urban association with national networks by the mid-20th century.

Joseph Hickerson, head of acquisitions for the Folklife Center, and Valentyna Borysenko examine cylinders in the sound recording room of the Ryl's'kyi Institute in Kiev.

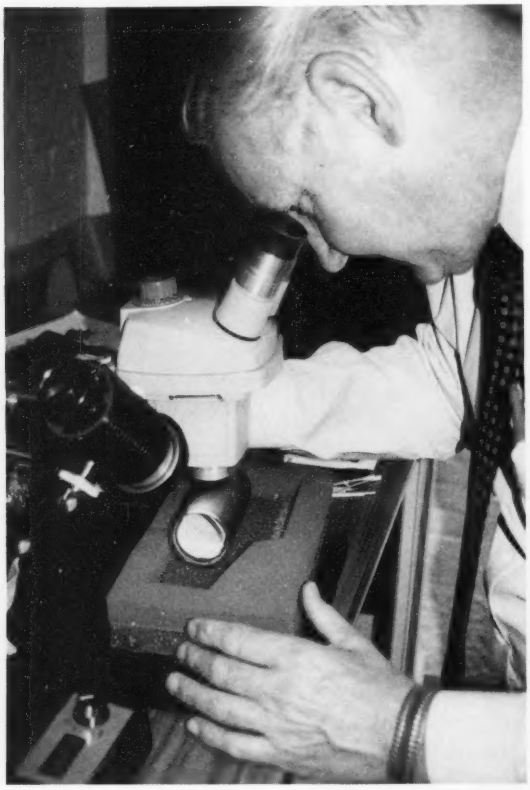
A *kobzari*, wearing an authentic costume from eastern Ukraine, plays near a marketplace in a late-19th century painting by Serhii Vasyl'kovskii.

It is also possible to view the horrible costs in human life and local culture that this transformation produced and how it was possible for this to occur without the knowledge or interest of the rest of the world.

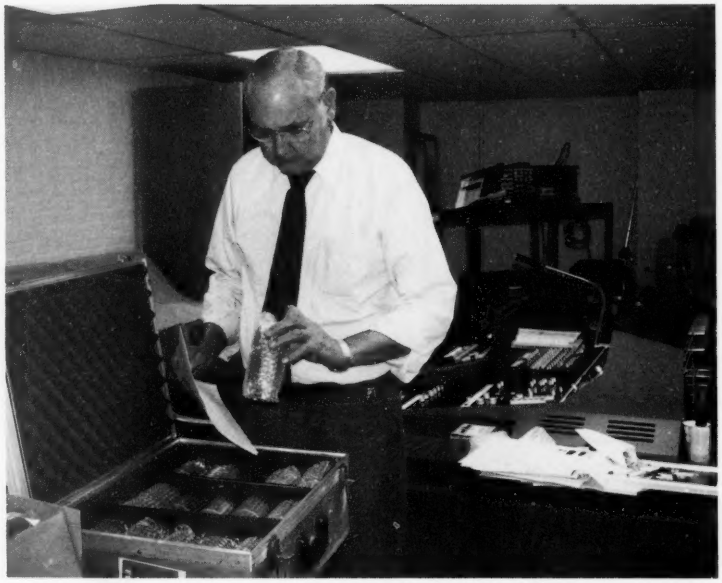
Once in place and available for scholarly use, this collection should help to answer this question.

—*William Noll*

William Noll has been coordinator of the Ukrainian Cylinder Project (along



with Valentyna Borysenko, chief archivist of the Ryl's'kyi Institute), a research associate at both the Harvard Ukrainian Research Institute and at the Ryl's'kyi Institute of the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences and a lecturer at Kiev University. Currently, he is co-director of the Center for the Study of Oral History and Culture in Kiev.



Preservation specialist engineer John Howell (above) checks the surface condition and modulation of a Ukrainian cylinder in a lab at the Library; Howell makes a tape copy of a cylinder, removing the unwanted noises that are part of most field recordings; Howell packs a batch of cylinders for return to the Ryl's'kyi Institute. ***Photos by James Hardin and Peter Bartis***

News from the Center for the Book:

'Shape Your Future—READ!' Posters, Products and Ideas Available

Colorful posters, bookmarks, book-shaped pens, stencils and specific suggestions for promoting reading are now available to support "Shape Your Future—READ!," the Library's national reading promotion theme for 1995–1996 (see LC *Information Bulletin*, Jan. 9, 1995).

"Once again we are grateful to the American Library Association for producing bright and lively graphics that promote our theme," said John Y. Cole, director of the Center for the Book. "Lois Ehlert's 'shapes' poster is a knockout, and so are her bookmarks."

For ordering information about the Lois Ehlert poster and bookmarks, the stencils and the book-shaped pens, write or call ALA Graphics, American Library Association, 50 E. Huron Street, Chicago, IL 60611, or phone (800) 545–2433, and press 7.

The "Shape Your Future—READ!" campaign poster and brochure produced by the Center for the Book feature a rainbow rising out of a book, recalling the center's "Books Give Us Wings" slogan.

The brochure suggests 24 specific "Ideas for Shaping Futures" that can be used by individuals, schools and libraries or organizations. It also contains quotations about the importance of books from astronaut Guion Bluford, novelist Anne Bernays, Poet Laureate Rita Dove and actor Tony Randall, and a list of "25 Books That Have Shaped Readers' Lives."

Said Mr. Randall: "When I was about 15, I discovered Thomas Wolfe. I think I memorized *Look Homeward Angel*. I would stop strangers and read to them on the street. It was all I thought about for several years. I thought I'd discovered writing. When I first read it, I knew I wanted to be an actor. By the time I grew out of it, I was an actor."

Said Ms. Bernays, "Part of the difference a book makes to you depends on when in your life you read it. I read *The Forsyte Saga* by John Galsworthy when I needed it. It opened up the world to me in the strangest way. Until that moment, I was overly dependent on my parents, but after it, I moved off into my own life. It was just magic."

The brochure was made possible by a contribution to the Center for the Book from Pizza Hut Inc., cosponsor with the center of National Young Reader's Day and sponsor of the BOOK IT! Reading Incentive Program in the nation's schools.

For copies, write the Center for the Book, Library of Congress, Washington, DC 20540–8200, or call (800) 4–BOOK IT.

Ideas for Shaping Futures

☐ Read while exercising on your bike or treadmill.
☐ Read about possible careers.
☐ Get a library card and use it.
☐ Volunteer as a literacy tutor.
☐ Give a book as a gift.
☐ Read aloud to family and friends.
☐ Recommend a favorite book to a friend.
☐ Visit your local bookstore.
☐ Join a book discussion group.

For Schools and Libraries

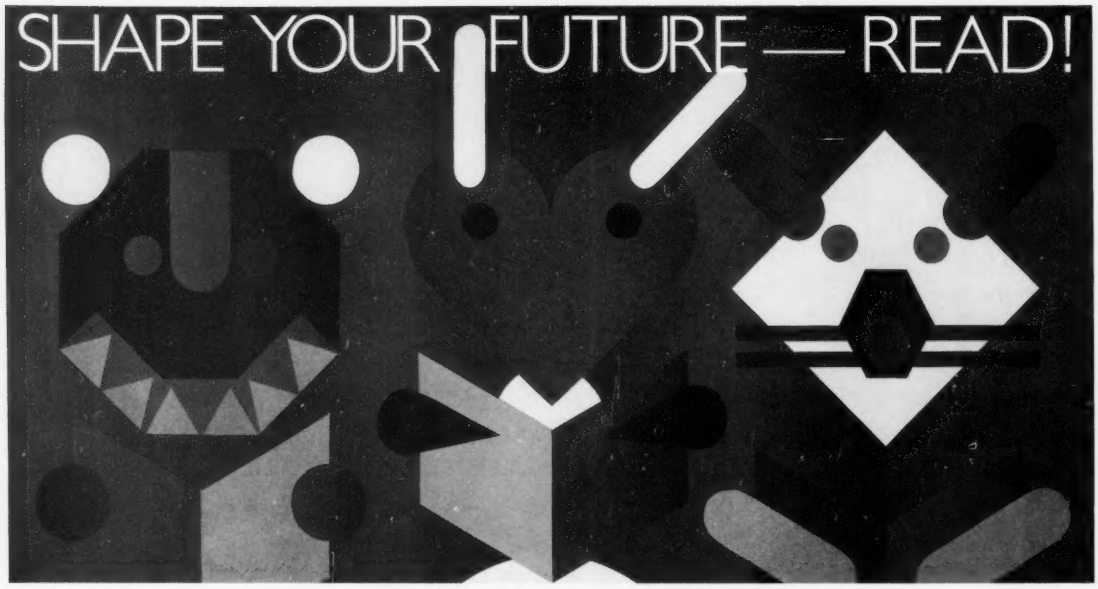
☐ Sponsor career workshops.
☐ Encourage personal recommendations of books worth reading.
☐ Publicize and distribute lists of recommended books for readers of all ages.
☐ Invite local authors and well-known personalities to speak about how reading has influenced their future.
☐ Sponsor writing contests for poems, stories or descriptions of favorite books.
☐ Use local newspapers to encourage reading and discussion of interesting topics.
☐ Participate in National Young Reader's Day.

For Organizations

☐Use your newsletter to spread the word about the importance of reading.
☐ Provide literacy training classes for employees.
☐ Sponsor a book discussion group.
☐ Support a local literacy project.
☐ Sponsor a book fair.
☐ Establish reading achievement awards for employees and their families.
☐ Form a reading promotion partnership with a local school.

25 Books That Have Shaped Readers' Lives

The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn, by Mark Twain
Atlas Shrugged by Ayn Rand
The Autobiography of Benjamin Franklin
The Autobiography of Malcolm X
The Bible
The Catcher in the Rye by J.D. Salinger
Charlotte's Web by E.B. White
The Diary of a Young Girl by Anne Frank
Don Quixote by Miguel de Cervantes
Gone With the Wind by Margaret Mitchell
Hiroshima by John Hersey
How to Win Friends and Influence People by Dale Carnegie
I Know Why the Caged Bird Sings by Maya Angelou
Invisible Man by Ralph Ellison
The Little Prince by Antoine de Saint Exupery
Little Women by Louisa May Alcott
The Lord of the Rings by J.R.R. Tolkien
Roots by Alex Haley
The Secret Garden by Frances Hodgson Burnett
Silent Spring by Rachel Carson
To Kill a Mockingbird by Harper Lee
Treasure Island by Robert Louis Stevenson
Walden by Henry David Thoreau
War and Peace by Leo Tolstoy
What Color Is Your Parachute? by Richard Nelson Bolles



Lois Ehlert created this poster for the American Library Association. To order, call ALA Graphics (800) 545–2433, and press 7. This poster and the one on the previous page are available in the Library's Sales Shop for $5 and $6, respectively. Add $3.50 for mail orders, which should be sent to the Library of Congress, Sales Shop, Washington, DC 20540–5240. Credit card orders may be placed by telephone; call (202) 707–0204.

New Publications Feature Folklife Collections

Two new publications from the American Folklife Center offer advice on using ethnographic collections—multiformat, unpublished, created works that document cultural groups.

Folklife Resources in the Library of Congress, 44 pages, by Timothy Lloyd and Hillary Glatt lists the locations of material throughout the Library of interest to folklife researchers.

Ethnographic Collections in the Archive of Folk Culture: A Contributor's Guide by Stephanie Hall, 31 pages, gives instructions on how to arrange ethnographic materials for preservation and access, especially for collections intended for the Center's Archive of Folk Culture.

Folklife Resources in the Library of Congress demonstrates that the Center's Archive of Folk Culture is only a starting point for the folklife researcher. It describes more than 16 locations in the Library for finding folk cultural material. This booklet introduces the Library from the perspective of the user of folklife resources, points out some of the relevant materials in various divisions and suggests routes of access to those materials. By familiarizing folklorists and others with the quantity, quality and diversity of folklife resources in the Library, the authors hope to encourage productive and creative use of the institution.

Ethnographic Collections in the Archive of Folk Culture is the result of an effort at the American Folklife Center to educate both folklife researchers and library professionals about the care and use of ethnographic collections. Currently, the chief spokesperson for that effort is the center's archivist, Stephanie Hall. In her new booklet, Dr. Hall describes the terms under which collections may be donated to the American Folklife Center and how the collection should be prepared for transmittal. She gives detailed instructions for arranging and numbering collection materials of various formats, including audio and video tape recordings, manuscripts, photographs, film and computer disks.

The Archive of Folk Culture at the Library of Congress houses one of the largest collections of ethnographic documentation in the world, protects these materials for the use of future generations and makes them available to researchers interested in the study of culture. Its holdings encompass all aspects of folk music, dance, narrative, arts and material culture of all nations. The more that contributors to this national folk archives follow the instructions in Dr. Hall's booklet, the safer and more useful their collections will be.

Both booklets are illustrated. Single copies are free upon request from the Library of Congress, American Folklife Center, Washington, DC 20540–8100.

Cataloging Seminar Proceedings On-line

The proceedings of the first seminar on cataloging digital documents are now available on the World Wide Web.

The seminar, held at the Library in October, sought to address issues such as integrating existing cataloging tools to describe electronic documents.

It explored how the Standard Generalized Markup Language can work with Machine Readable Cataloging, or MARC.

The proceedings present an informed look at the state of an emerging field and raise pertinent questions about its future, according to those in attendance.

The Uniform Resource Locator for the proceedings is: **http://lcweb.loc.gov/catdir/semdigdocs/seminar.html.**

Library of Congress Memberships Available: *Includes Subscription to* Civilization *Magazine*

Associate membership in the Library of Congress, which includes a year's subscription to *Civilization: The Magazine of the Library of Congress*, is available for annual dues of $20 (see LC *Information Bulletin*, May 2, 1994).

To receive *Civilization*, call (800) 829–0427 to pay by credit card, or send check or money order, payable to *L.O.C. Associates*, to:

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